

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1863.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

After our paper went to press on Thursday morning, the following news reached the city, dated near Gettysburg, July 1: "A heavy engagement has been going on since 9 o'clock a.m., between the Rebel forces of Longstreet and Hill, and the First and Eleventh Corps under Gen. Reynolds and Meade. The locality of the fight is beyond Gettysburg, on the Chambersburg Pike. Portions of the fight have been very severe, and attended with heavy loss. Thus far the onset of the enemy has been successfully resisted by the two corps mentioned, and the Third and Twelfth are now coming up. I regret to say that Major-Gen. Reynolds was mortally wounded and has since died."

During the afternoon we received partially confirmatory accounts, such as the arrival of Gen. Reynolds's body at Baltimore, with the addition that Gen. Paul was killed, and Col. Stone and Wistar were wounded. Baltimore, also, furnished these particulars of the battle: "We learn that our forces passed through Gettysburg at 10 o'clock yesterday (Wednesday) morning, and when a quarter of a mile west of the town encountered Gen. Longstreet and Hill, who attacked the corps of Gen. Reynolds, which was in advance. This corps stood the force of the attack until it was relieved by the Third Corps, and a commanding position secured. The Rebels made a strong attempt to flank the position we had gained, but were repulsed in the attempt. Gen. Reynolds and Gen. Paul fell under a volley from the Rebel infantry. Both officers were mounted, and at the head of their troops. In the course of the conflict we fell back before superior numbers to a stronger position, and the fight ceased for the day at 4 o'clock. At the close of the evening the whole Army of the Potomac had reached the field, and Maj.-Gen. Meade had all the corps strongly posted for a renewal of the battle this morning. The loss of the enemy was considered fully equal to ours. The Army of the Potomac is in fine condition, and very enthusiastic. Our loss in officers is severe. Col. Stone and Wistar were wounded when they fell into the hands of the Rebels. Our army is regarded as better concentrated than that of the Rebels for the events of the day."

Washington, early in the evening, telegraphed: "The latest dispatches received from Gen. Meade are dated last night. They state that the corps engaged with Gen. Ewell's army were Gen. Reynolds's and Gen. Howard's. Gen. Reynolds was killed. Gen. Pleasanton succeeded in inflicting severe injury upon Stuart's cavalry. The reports received from all quarters are encouraging."

Gov. Curtin is stirring with increased zeal. He sends to Gov. Parker of New-Jersey for men, and a great meeting was held at Trenton in the evening, at which Gov. Parker made a speech urging immediate action, and advocating the offer of special bounties. The Governor of Pennsylvania issued, also, to have sent to New-York for more men as soon as they can possibly be furnished.

A dispatch of a very doubtful character states that Jefferson Davis was at Greenville on Thursday. Late last (Thursday) evening our special correspondent, then at Relay House, between Baltimore and Washington, sent word that 800 prisoners, "the first installment of 6,000 captured at Gettysburg," had arrived there. An hour later the Associated Press correspondent in Baltimore told a similar story, with the modification that "the 6,000 may be an exaggeration," but that 2,400 had arrived at Baltimore, among them Gen. Archer, who was taken by Gen. Reynolds.

With regard to the late splendid cavalry fight, *The Philadelphia Press* has this brief summary: "The 5th New-York, the 1st Vermont, the 1st Virginia, and the 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiments left Frederick on Saturday, and moved forward to Hanover. They arrived there on Tuesday morning, when they were charged upon in the rear by the Rebel cavalry of Stuart. The National forces numbered about 1,800, and the Rebel force was nearly or quite 6,000. The battle commenced at 9 o'clock in the morning, and continued until 7 o'clock in the evening. The contest was a succession of charges, recharges, advances, and repulses. Our troops fought with desperate gallantry and daring, and gained a brilliant triumph. We captured all the 1st South Carolina Regiment except thirteen. The Rebels in return took but sixty prisoners. A piece of artillery belonging to the 1st South Carolina is among our trophies. The Rebels lost, besides, one field-piece and one breech-loading steel rifle piece. Our cavalry has no artillery."

Carlisle was the focus of interest on Thursday. The dispatches of the previous day had reported cannonading heard at Harrisburg, but no particulars. It appears that the last of the Rebels left Carlisle on Wednesday afternoon, but about 5 o'clock a large force appeared on the York road. Gen. Lee, commanding the invaders, demanded the surrender of the place. Gen. Smith promptly refused, when the Rebels placed a battery of six pieces in position to the left of the barracks, and commenced to shell the town. Gen. Smith replied from his guns, which were mounted in Main street, near the center of the town. During the shelling, the Rebels made a detour around the railroad and fired the barracks. The gas-works were also fired, sparks from which are said to have burned several lumber-yards, one private dwelling, and several barns. Some citizens are known to be injured. The Court-House was damaged, and several shells fell upon the College building and grounds. Gen. Lee then sent in another flag of truce, notifying the women and children to leave the town by 10 o'clock on Thursday morning. Our dispatch says: "Every confidence is placed in Gen. Smith's ability not only to hold the place, but unless the Rebels rapidly retire, his flanks and rear will be obstructed, and his force probably captured." The citizens in the vicinity give Gen. Lee's force at 3,000 cavalry and one battery of six guns, light 12-pounders. The firing continued, with intervals, until about 1 o'clock, when the Rebels fell back in the direction whence they came. Our loss was 3 killed and 11 wounded. The Rebel loss is not known.

Of the cavalry fight near Westminster, *The Baltimore American* says: "The Rebels stole all the horses along the road; they traveled as well as those in the town, but they were in too much of a hurry to scour the side-roads. The Rebel officers visited the houses of the Rebel sympathizers, and Gen. Stuart took tea at the house of John C. Fryer, Cashier of the Westminster Bank, where he was received with all the honors. The Rebels left on Tuesday morning early, and a few hours afterward a division of the Union army entered the town, causing great rejoicing among the loyal citizens. The Union soldiers were welcomed with every demonstration of joy, and their houses were thrown open to dispense their hospitality. The Rebel force was from 4,000 to 5,000 cavalry."

The War Department has issued an important order about substitutes. The amount to be paid for exemption is fixed at \$300, the maximum permitted by the law. This sum may be paid to the Collector of Internal Revenue in each Congressional district,

who will receipt therefor in duplicate—one receipt is to be deposited with the Board of Enrollment, who at once record the fact, and so ends your draft.

—Yesterday the 36th N. Y. Regiment arrived here—200 strong—under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Welsh. Col. Conkling's regiment will leave town this afternoon. Col. Bendix has written a letter giving a succinct history of his efforts to raise a regiment for short service, and the discouragements in the way. The 25th and the 27th Maine halted here yesterday on their home return.

—There must be a dangerous amount of latent treason in Baltimore. Gen. Schenck has directed that "until further orders the citizens of the city and county are prohibited from keeping arms in their possession unless enrolled as volunteer companies for the defense of their homes." The Provost Marshals are now visiting private houses to find the contraband guns.

—Rhode Island is first to complete her enrollment. In Rhode Island there are of the first class liable to draft, 9,748; second class, married men, 4,481; third class, soldiers in service, 1,965. The whole number of names taken is over 19,000, over 3,000 of whom were aliens.

—The body of Major-Gen. Reynolds, who fell mortally wounded in the fight near Gettysburg, has arrived in Baltimore. Our correspondent telegraphs that Col. Stone and Wistar were wounded and prisoners in the fight, and Gen. Paul killed.

—On Thursday the United States propeller *Maneue* was launched from the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. She is one of the small screw fleet, like the *Perogot*; 180 feet in length; breadth, 24; depth, 12 feet; 503 tons.

GENERAL NEWS.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Canal Convention, held in this city on Thursday, it was resolved that an enlargement of the channels of water communication between the West and the East, necessary to the protection of commerce, of the lakes and the cities and villages on their borders, is no less important to the business interests of the East than to those of the West, and that the East by the almost undivided votes of its delegates in Congress, has pledged itself to co-operate in securing the aid of the General Government to any proper measures for accomplishing this great national object.

A Democratic meeting is to be held at Concord, N. H., on the 4th instant, at which Ex-President Pierce is to preside. Among the speakers announced are Daniel W. Voorhees of Indiana; Amasa J. Parker, George F. Constock, Peter Cagier, Sidney Webster, of New-York; Bion Bradbury of Maine; C. M. Ingersoll of Connecticut; Caleb Cushing, George B. Loring, and R. S. Spoilard, of Massachusetts.

The prize steamer *Victory*, with 1,000 bales of cotton on board, has arrived at Boston. She was captured on the 21st ult., in lat. 25° 44', lon. 75° 24', by the gunboat *Santiago de Cuba*. She was bound from Wilmington to Nassau.

A shoveler-handle factory at South Wayne, Me., was burned on Wednesday, with forty other out-buildings, stores, mills, factories, &c. Loss, \$10,000.

At the First Board the market was steady without decided activity, and the feeling seemed to be generally more cheerful. Toward the close of the session prices fell a little. At the Second Board the improved feeling continued and prices were rather better all round. Freight rates are firm and fairly active. Money is less active and more easy. The supply is abundant, at 6 1/2 per cent for prime collateral. At the First Board Gold rallied a little from the closing price of Wednesday, sold at 143 1/2 at the Second Board, and closed at 144 with light movements. Very little is doing in Foreign Exchange. The price is almost nominal at 104 1/2.

We have but a moment to refer to our latest news up to 2 a. m. We have taken a great number of prisoners, but have very few details of Wednesday's fight; the Rebels are avoiding an engagement, and Gen. Meade is pressing them closely; our army is all on the ground, and said to be in high spirits; the number of prisoners said to be taken by our side is 11,000 in all—probably an exaggeration. At this moment we understand there was heavy battle in progress yesterday.

There is cheering intelligence from the West. Gen. Rosecrans writes his last dispatch within the long-dreaded Rebel fortifications of Bragg at Tullahoma. The Rebel army has ingloriously fled toward Winchester, and our men are after them.

Our dates from Vicksburg are no later, but all seems to be going on well.

On the second page of this morning's edition we give news from Rosecrans's army, a letter from Corinth, a letter from Louisville, more about the siege of Vicksburg, a continuation of the proceedings of the International Postage Convention, the order of exercises in this city for the 4th of July, proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce, &c.

**GETTYSBURG—GEN. REYNOLDS.**  
Such accounts of the engagement at Gettysburg as the Government has permitted to pass the wires, although on the whole not unfavorable, are too meager to support any decided opinion, or to require much comment. It is briefly stated that the First and Eleventh Corps, advancing beyond Gettysburg, westward, were suddenly met by the forces of Longstreet and Hill—more than two-thirds of Lee's entire army. A conflict ensued, lasting from 10 in the morning till 4 in the afternoon. The national forces lost ground, but finally reached a strong position and held it, the battle ending rather unaccountably while there was yet plenty of daylight. Very likely the arrival of the Third and Twelfth Corps checked the hitherto victorious advance of the enemy, while on our side the still inadequate forces would not be disposed to undertake a general offensive.

This telegraphic summary of events is succeeded by the statement that we have taken six thousand prisoners, eight hundred of whom were sent to Washington and twenty-four hundred to Baltimore to-day. It seems so wholly improbable that this large number was taken in such a battle as that above described, that we incline to believe that composed some separate detachment of Lee's army, which was cut off by the rapid advance of Gen. Meade, and fell into his hands as trophies of his strategy rather than of superior tactics on the battle-field. But it is possible that Gettysburg was a contest of much larger proportions and better fortunes than it yet appears to have been.

—The loss of Major-Gen. JOHN F. REYNOLDS is one of which only a real and fruitful victory can at all compensate. There are few officers in the Army of the Potomac whom the country could not better have spared; few commanders whose loss will be felt so severely among all those whom he led and by whose side he fought. He was a brave, good soldier; thoroughly knowing and completely discharging his duty; not ambitious for his own advancement; heartily loyal to the cause for which he has given his life.

Manfully leading his troops, he fell mortally wounded by a volley of bullets that smote suddenly the front of his steady battle-line. The Rebellion slew him, as it has slain thousands of those who were his comrades in life and with whom he sleeps peacefully now; he and they memorable by their heroic deaths for all the illimitable hereafter. O gallant soldiers, loyal citizens of the Republic, you owe it to him to offer a more generous devotion than ever to the country which in him has lost one of its noblest defenders.

The Conservative State Convention of Missouri has passed an Ordinance of Gradual Emancipation by a vote of 51 to 39. We presume the minority was made up of the two extremes—"Charcoal" and Rebels. The majority, we judge, comprises the "Conservatives" and the "Copperheads."

The Ordinance is a curiosity. It declares that Slavery shall cease on and after the 4th of July, 1870, and then provides that it shall not. Those who shall then be over 40 years of age shall remain slaves for life; those under 12 years shall remain slaves till they attain the age of 23; and those between the ages of 12 and 40 shall remain slaves till 1876; so that, though Slavery is declared to be abolished on the 4th of July, 1870, as aforesaid, not a single slave will be liberated till six years thereafter; a large class not for several years ensuing; and another large class not at all. The sum and substance of Abolition in 1870 is that, after the 4th of July in that year, no person who may up to that time be held as a slave can be sold or taken to reside out of the State. All slaves brought into the State hereafter shall thereupon be free.

This Ordinance was not submitted to a vote of the People, and will not generally command their approval. In fact, the Convention was aware of this, for they did not venture to submit it to a Popular vote. Nor would they permit the People to elect State Officers to replace those now holding by the doubtful tenure of this Convention's choice. Gov. Gamble offered his resignation, but the Convention would not accept it and would not order a special election this year. Everything holds over to the regular State Election in August, 1864.

A large portion of the People—we think a majority—urgently wish to get rid of Slavery—not ten or twenty years hence, but now. They live in constant peril from the ruffians and miscreants whom Slavery has ripened into traitors and assassins, and they seek immediate deliverance therefrom. Most of the residue are at heart Rebels, and don't want Slavery abolished at all. Between these stands the "Conservative" majority of the Convention, representing some forgotten yesterday, and seeking to tide over the roaring breakers as gently as may be. Such is Missouri in 1863.

**THE WAR FOR THE UNION AND THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.**  
These are times that try men's souls. The peril of our country's overthrow is great and imminent. The triumph of the Rebels distinctly and unmistakably involves the downfall of representative, republican institutions. They make war upon the Government their fathers founded, the Constitution their fathers framed, an election wherein they freely participated and the result of which they really shaped. They fight avowedly for the inequality of human rights—for "Slavery—Subordination—Government"—for all that human intelligence has outgrown and human experience has condemned. Our Democratic cotemporaries in the Free States profess to be champions of the right of Man to Self-Government and supporters of the institutions the Rebellion aims to overthrow. Let us see how their acts justify these professions:

I. There is now a deplorable hitch in the exchange of prisoners of War. Our Government has thus far exchanged all manner of prisoners, including officers who had eaten its bread for thirty years until the Rebellion broke out, when they resigned and at once took service with its enemies. Nearly every officer of any note in the Rebel service—Lee, Beauregard, Bragg, Johnston, Pemberton, &c., &c.—stands in this category. Many of them, such as Pemberton and Kirby Smith, have not even the poor excuse of having been natives or citizens of States now in rebellion; for Kirby Smith is from Connecticut, Pemberton from Pennsylvania, &c. Kentuckians, Missourians, Marylanders, fighting against their several States, abound in the Rebel armies; we have captured, paroled, and exchanged them by thousands, and from Generals down to privates. In one instance, a Rebel officer stole into a Union port in disguise, took passage on a steam transport in the guise of a woman, and, after the steamboat was well on her voyage, he rose upon and, by the aid of disguised Confederates among the passengers, captured her; yet when we captured him directly afterward, the Rebel authorities threatened bloody retaliation if he were treated as the spy he actually was, and would exchange no more prisoners unless we exchanged him. But now, after having negroes on their own side from the outbreak of the war, they refuse to exchange any black soldiers who may be captured fighting on our side or any officer who may be in command of such soldiers, reserving the former to be killed or enslaved at their discretion and dooming the latter to death at all events. The general exchange of prisoners is thus stopped, and thousands of our noblest defenders are doomed thereby to months of needless captivity, famine, privation, and suffering. For this wanton aggravation of the miseries of War

the Rebels are solely responsible; yet not a single anti-Administration journal explains this matter and puts the blame where it belongs.

II. Acts of atrocity and outrage on private rights are all but inseparable from War, especially Civil War, wherein the passions are most fiercely excited. A wise and humane ruler or general will do his best to keep these within the narrowest possible limits. A general may take from a hostile population whatever conduces to the efficiency of his operations or cripples the power of his enemy, but he will restrain his soldiers from all needless spoliation, all useless destruction. He will burn bridges that might favor an enemy's pursuit; he will burn no house or barn from which his troops have not been molested, and which does not contain public property belonging to his foe. Acts of wanton mischief or devastation have in a few instances been committed by our own soldiers, to our deep and frequently expressed regret. But it must be considered that most of these have been committed by soldiers who—either because they were Black or because they were associated with Blacks—were ostentatiously denied the immunities of civilized warfare by the traitors—were serving with full knowledge that every one who should fall into the enemy's hands would, even though wounded, be subject to death without mercy. Of course, men cannot be asked to show lenity to those who proclaim that they will in any case show none.

Now, then, the Democratic Press systematically suppresses the ostentatious defiance of the laws and humaner usages of war by the Rebels, and represents the devastations committed by our troops as wholly without excuse. They tell but one side of the story, and that the side of the traitors whom they pretend to be fighting. They are constantly asserting that the Rebels spare private property in Pennsylvania, when the reverse is the truth, and that they commit no wanton ravage, which is also untrue. Here is the whole of an article from the last *Albany Argus*:

"Last ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.—The Rebels have destroyed one hundred thousand dollars' worth of property in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, belonging to Third Stevens."

—Suppose it had been a Rebel Congressman's property which Gen. Grant or Gen. Rosecrans had thus wantonly destroyed, does any one believe that *The Argus* would have stated the fact thus coolly?

III. The Rebels, since they entered Pennsylvania, have seized every colored person they could reach and borne him off into Slavery. There is no pretense that all these were slaves at any time—no show of identifying those who have been. They are black or yellow—and that suffices to seal their doom. No one pretends that this is justified by the laws of war—it is naked piracy. But who has seen it complained of in any Democratic paper? We, surely, have not.

The history of this war will yet be truly written. It will then be seen who have really and earnestly combated the Rebellion, and who, while professing loyalty, have sided with the traitors so far as they durst. We are all now assisting to make up the record. Let all remember that it will stand immutably.

"Not heaven itself upon the past hath power,  
But what has been has been."

**THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY—MR. POOR'S CARD.**  
The facility with which men often blunder, whose experience and pretensions should insure accuracy, was singularly illustrated in the letter from Mr. U. V. Poor, printed in our issue of yesterday. Mr. Poor is a journalist and a statesman, and Secretary of the Board of Commissioners of the supposititious "Union Pacific Railway Company," whose obituary we published on Wednesday; and yet, while taking us to task upon the very subject about which, of all others, he should be best informed, he utterly misstates the facts in the case, and actually misquotes our article in order to sustain his positions. We will not imitate his ineptitude, and insinuate intentional falsehood on his part, but rather infer his error to be that of ignorance, and treat it accordingly.

Mr. Poor claims that the "Union Pacific Railroad Company," chartered by Congress, has been duly organized, and is in a condition of highly vital animation. The question raised by this assumption is purely one of law, and must be decided in the Courts, if at all, and not in the columns of *THE TRIBUNE*. We believe, as we stated, that it has never existed, and refer any one interested to the provisions of the 1st section of the chartering act of Congress. We admit that the language is confused, and that a part of it gives a slight ground for the theory of Mr. Poor, that the Company can exist and accept the conditions of Congress before the stock is subscribed and the Directors chosen. But we are confident that the provisions of the whole act clearly negative this construction, and that the Commissioners named, all of whose powers and duties are defined in it, cannot, under any circumstances, act as the Company itself. And, as to the notice given to the Secretary of the Interior, the law says (section 7, following a full detail of the prescribed powers of the permanently-organized Company):

"Said company shall file their report to said act, under the seal of the company, in the Department of the Interior, within one year after the passage of this act, and shall complete and deliver to the Secretary of the Interior, within one year after the passage of this act, a full and complete report of the progress of the work, and of the condition of the road, and of the condition of the stock, and of the condition of the company, and of the condition of the country, and of the condition of the people, and of the condition of the Government, and of the condition of the Union, and of the condition of the world, and of the condition of the universe, and of the condition of the God, and of the condition of the Devil, and of the condition of the Angels, and of the condition of the Devils, and of the condition of the Saints, and of the condition of the Sinners, and of the condition of the Elect, and of the condition of the Reprobates, and of the condition of the Saved, and of the 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